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REMARKS/ARGUMENTS

Claims 29-35, 43-46, 48-49 and 51 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(e) as being anticipated by Kim et al. (Pub. No.: US 2003/0099874). Kim is also cited in combination with secondary art in obviousness rejections of claims with certain additional features.

The Examiner states that "As to claim 29, Kim et al. shows a method for manufacturing an electrical circuit comprising a step of forming at least a part of the electrical circuit by impregnating a conductive polymer [0039] (Fig. 1 and related text) exhibiting p-type [0043-0046] conduction or n-type conduction [0043-0046] (conductive particles with Boron and Phosphorous exhibit p-type and n-type conduction in [0043]) in a receptive layer [0047] (porous support or micro channels is used a receptive layer)". This reasoning is also the primary interpretation used in applying Kim to dependent claims and in combination with other art. However, it is submitted that the Examiner's interpretation of Kim et al is incorrect and, therefore, the rejections are not supported.

Specifically, the Examiner states that "conductive particles with Boron and Phosphorous exhibit p-type and n-type conduction in [0043]".

However, [0043] of Kim et al. clearly describes that Boron and Phosphorous each are incorporated in a compound represented by formula (1) or formula (2). Accordingly, the Boron or Phosphorous incorporated in the compound represented by formula (1) or formula (2) exhibits the electrical property of the compound represented by formula (1) or formula (2), and not the electrical property of the element of Boron or Phosphorous itself.

Paragraph [0042] of Kim et al. describes as follows: "Here, as the ionic conductive material, at least one selected from the group consisting of a heteropoly acid of formula (1) below, a phosphoric acid of formula (2) below, sulfuric acid and salts of these materials are used". Accordingly, it is clear that the compound represented by formula (1) or formula (2) is an ionic conductive material even though it may include boron or phosphorous.

An ionic conductive material is a material in which the charge carrier is "ions" and conduction due to electrons or positive holes is extremely limited. Accordingly, an ionic conductive material is very definitely different from a material exhibiting p-type

conduction in which the charge carrier is positive holes and from a material exhibiting n-type conduction in which the charge carrier is electrons.

From the above discussion, it is clear that the "conductive particles with Boron and Phosphorous" in the above Examiner's statements is neither a material exhibiting p-type conduction nor a material exhibiting n-type conduction.

Also, as disclosed in ABSTRACT, for example, of Kim et al., the conductive polymer of Kim et al. is an "ionic conductive polymer".

Accordingly, the "conductive polymer exhibiting p-type conduction or n-type conduction" required by the present invention as claimed, is not shown or suggested by Kim et al. Claim 29 and claims dependent thereon of the present Application therefore cannot be anticipated by Kim et al.

It would require a change in an essential element of Kim et al to meet the requirements of the present invention. None of the secondary art provides a motivation to make the change or provide enablement for such a change.

In view of the above, it is submitted that the present claims are not shown or suggested by the art, alone or in

combination. Allowance of the application is therefore respectfully requested.

Respectfully submitted,

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